

Swallows and House-Martins were completing their nests at H. Meskontine in the first week in April. Mr. C. Dixon recorded ('Ibis,' 1882, p. 561) these birds as building in the middle of May, and argued that they were late breeders in Algeria. On the other hand, Mr. J. H. Gurney recorded their arrival in Algeria on February 18 and 19, and found House-Martins repairing their nests on Feb. 18 ('Ibis,' 1871, pp. 74 & 300).

Song-Thrushes were exceedingly numerous amongst the wild olive-trees at H. Meskontine until the beginning of April, when most of them disappeared. So far as I know, there is no record of a Song-Thrush breeding in North Africa.

XIX.—On the Birds collected by the late W. G. Doggett on the Anglo-German Frontier of Uganda. By W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT.

FROM the notice which appeared in the obituary of 'The Ibis' for 1904 (p. 312) we learnt with regret that Mr. W. G. Doggett, the naturalist attached to the Anglo-German Boundary Commission under Lieut.-Col. C. Delmé-Radcliffe, had been drowned by the capsizing of a canoe while attempting to cross the River Kagera, the great western affluent of the Victoria Nyanza. His collections, which have been forwarded to the British Museum, contain about 450 admirably prepared skins, and include examples of two species (*Fran-colinus mulemæ* and *Tricholema radcliffei*) new to science, as well as of several species (such as *Pyromelana wertheri*, *Terpsiphone emini*, *Lybius rubrifacies*, &c.) not previously represented in the National Collection.

On looking over the birds sent home I was struck by the almost entire absence of many of the smaller and more interesting Passeres which I had hoped to find, such as the lesser Grass-Warblers (*Cisticola*, *Sylviella*, &c.), always of especial interest, and I wrote to Col. Delmé-Radcliffe, pointing out this deficiency and begging him to request Doggett to pay special attention to these birds. My letter

did not, however, reach its destination till after the melancholy accident had occurred. Though the collection is somewhat disappointing on account of the above-mentioned shortcomings, it is nevertheless very valuable. Every specimen bears full particulars of sex, date, and locality, while the colours of the soft parts are indicated in every instance by spots of water-colour, affording a much clearer and more satisfactory record than any description.

As in most instances the species represented do not call for any special remark, I have merely appended a list of the birds collected in each locality, followed by notes on such as seem to demand them. The names of the latter will be found marked in the lists with an asterisk (*).

1. Buddu, western shore of Victoria Nyanza.

December 1902.

- Ceryle maxima*. Great African Kingfisher.
Haliyon cyanoleucus. Angola Kingfisher.
Pandion haliaëtus. Osprey.
Haliaëtus vocifer. Vociferous Sea-Eagle.
Nettopus auritus. African Pigmy Goose.
Hagedashia hagedash. Hadadah Ibis.
Anastomus lamelligerus. Open-billed Stork.
Erythrocnus rufiventris. Rufous-bellied Heron.
Nycticorax nycticorax. Night-Heron.
Ardea goliath. Great Heron.
Squatarola helvetica. Grey Plover.
Larus fuscus. Lesser Black-backed Gull.
Ægialitis pecuaria. Kittlitz's Sand-Plover.
Glottis nebularius. Greenshank.

2. Msozi, western shore of Victoria Nyanza.

February 1093.

- Hyphantornis abyssinicus*. Abyssinian Weaver-Finch.
 *— *fischeri*. Fischer's Yellow-backed Weaver-Finch.
 **Icteropsis pelzelni*. Pelzel's Weaver-Finch.
Melanopteryx nigerrima. Black Weaver-Finch.
Macronyx croceus. Southern Yellow-breasted Pipit.
 **Zosterops scotti*. Scott Elliot's White-eye.
 **Camaroptera chrysoceimis*. Abyssinian Green-backed Bush-Warbler.

- Thamnoleuca nigra*. Black Robin.
 **Terpsiphone emini*. Emin's Paradise-Flycatcher.
 — *cristata*. Abyssinian Paradise-Flycatcher.
Lybius aequatorialis. Equatorial Barbet.
Coccytes cafer. Levallant's Cuckoo.
Ceuthmochares aëneus. West-African Coucal.
Merops persicus. Persian Bee-eater.
Bubo lacteus. Verreaux's Eagle-Owl.
 — *maculosus*. Spotted Eagle-Owl.
 **Cerchneis ardesiaca*. Grey Kestrel.
Helotarsus ecaudatus. Bateleur Eagle.
Podicipes capensis. South-African Dabchick.

3. Mouth of Kagera River.—February 1903.

- Dendrocygna viduata*. White-faced Tree-Duck.

4. Mulema, Southern Uganda.—March, April, May, 1903.

- Corvultur crassirostris*. Thick-billed Raven.
Dilophus carunculatus. Wattled Starling.
Pholidauges verreauxi. Verreaux's Glossy Starling.
Buchanga assimilis. African Drongo.
Oriolus auratus. Black-winged Golden Oriole.
Penthetria eques. Chestnut-shouldered Weaver-Finch.
 **Pyromelana wertheri*. Werther's Weaver-Finch.
Estrilda phœnicotis. Crimson-eared Waxbill.
Pytelia melba. Southern Red-faced Weaver-Finch.
Anaplectes melanotis. Black-eared Scarlet Weaver-Finch.
Hypphantornis abyssinicus. Abyssinian Weaver-Finch.
 — *xanthops*. Golden-faced Weaver-Finch.
 * — *shelleyi*. Shelley's Weaver-Finch.
Passer swainsoni. Swainson's Sparrow.
 **Serinus icterus*. Yellow Serin-Finch.
 * — *sulphuratus*. Brimstone Serin-Finch.
Emberiza flaviventris. Yellow-bellied Bunting.
Fringillaria septemstriata. Rufous-winged Rock-Bunting.
Mirafra africana. Rufous-naped Lark.
 — *fischeri*. Fischer's Bush-Lark.
Tephrrocorys cinerea. Southern Rufous-capped Lark.
Anthus pyrrhonotus. Cinnamon-breasted Pipit.
 — *rufulus*. Indian Pipit.
Macronyx croceus. Southern Yellow-breasted Pipit.
Ægithalus musculus. Penduline Titmouse.
 **Parus insignis*. Cabanis's Black Titmouse.
Lanius excubitorius. Long-tailed Grey-backed Shrike.

- Laniarius major*. Hartlaub's Pied Bush-Shrike.
 — *sulphureipectus*. Yellow-fronted Bush-Shrike.
Telephonus senegalus. Senegal Bush-Shrike.
Nilais minor. Lesser Bush-Shrike.
Prionops talacoma. South-African Helmeted Shrike.
Phylloscopus trochilus. Willow-Warbler.
 **Eremomela citriniceps*. Yellow-headed Bush-Warbler.
Euprinodes pulchellus. Most Beautiful Bush-Warbler.
Cisticola strangei. Strange's Fan-tail Warbler.
Prinia mystacca. Tawny-flanked Grass-Warbler.
Melanocichla mentalis. Great Grass-Warbler.
Saxicola falckensteini. Falkenstein's Wheatear.
Thamnoleza nigra. Black Robin.
Erythropygia ruficauda. Rufous-tailed Chat-Thrush.
Turdus pelios. Ethiopian Thrush.
Crateropus sharpei. Sharpe's Babbling-Thrush.
 — *kirki*. Kirk's Babbling-Thrush.
Pycnonotus layardi. Layard's Bulbul.
Campophaga hartlaubi. Hartlaub's Cuckoo-Shrike.
Bradyornis murinus. Angolan Robin-Shrike.
Terpsiphone cristata. Abyssinian Paradise-Flycatcher.
Batis molitor. White-flanked Flycatcher.
Hirundo senegalensis. Great African Mosque-Swallow.
Pitta angolensis. Angolan Ant-Thrush.
Campothea nubica. Nubian Woodpecker.
 **Mesopicus pavocephalus*. Swainson's Grey-headed Woodpecker.
 **Dendropicus zanzibari*. Zanzibar Woodpecker.
Thripas namaquus. Bearded Woodpecker.
Indicator indicator. Stripe-winged Honey-Guide.
 **Lybius rubrifacies*. Reichenow's Red-faced Barbet.
 **Tricholema radcliffei*. Delmé-Radcliffe's Barbet.
Gymnoschizorhis leopoldi. Prince Leopold's Touraco.
Cuculus canorus. Common Cuckoo.
Chrysococcyx cupreus. Golden Cuckoo.
Caprimulgus fossei. Mozambique Nightjar.
Lophoceros epirhinus. Southern Black-billed Hornbill.
Upupa africana. African Hoopoe.
 **Irrisor erythrorhynchus*. Red-billed Wood-Hoopoe.
Rhinopomastus schalowi. Schalow's Wood-Hoopoe.
Merops apiaster. Common Bee-eater.
Haleyon chelicutensis. Striped Kingfisher.
Pacocephalus meyeri. Meyer's Parrot.
Bubo lacteus. Verreaux's Eagle-Owl.
Glaucidium perlatum. Pigmy Owl.
Falco tanypterus. Black-fronted Lanner Falcon.

- Falco subbuteo*. Hobby.
Melierax gabar. Red-faced Goshawk.
Circus macrurus. Long-tailed Harrier.
Buteo augur. Augur Buzzard.
Lobivanelus senegalus. Senegal Wattle Lapwing.
 **Stephanibyx inornatus*. Swainson's Lapwing.
Cursorius temmincki. Temminck's Courser.
Chalopelia afra. Metallic-Spotted Dove.
Turtur senegalensis. Senegal Turtle-Dove.
 — *semitorquatus*. Half-collared Turtle-Dove.
 — *damarensis*. Damaraland Turtle-Dove.
Francolinus coqui. Coqui Francolin.
 — *shelleyi*. Shelley's Francolin.
 * — *mulema*. Mulema Francolin.
Pternistes cranchi. Cranch's Bare-throated Francolin.

5. *Ketoma, Southera Uganda*.—May 1903.

- Anthus pyrrhonotus*. Cinnamon-breasted Pipit.
Paecephalus meyeri. Meyer's Parrot.

6. *Burumba, Southern Uganda*.—July, August, 1903.

- Lamprocolius chalybeus*. Common Glossy Starling.
Dilophus carunculatus. Wattle Starling.
Oriolus barratus. Black-masked Golden Oriole.
 — *auratus*. Black-winged Golden Oriole.
Spermestes cucullatus. Green-flanked Bronze Manakin.
Hyphantornis xanthops. Golden-faced Weaver-Finch.
 * — *shelleyi*. Shelley's Weaver-Finch.
Dryoscopus funebris. Slate-backed Bush-Shrike.
Laniarius sulphureipectus. Yellow-fronted Bush-Shrike.
Thamnotoca nigra. Black Robin.
Pycnonotus layardi. Layard's Bulbul.
 **Psalidoprocne albiceps*. White-headed Rough-winged Swallow.
 **Dendropicus lafresnayei*. Lafresnaye's Woodpecker.
 * — *zanzibari*. Zanzibar Woodpecker.
Gymnoschizorhis leopoldi. Prince Leopold's Touraco.
 **Prodotiscus regulus*. Wahlberg's Honey-Guide.
Centropus superciliosus. White-eyebrowed Lark-heel Cuckoo.
Hapaloderma narina. Narina Trogon.
Colius berlepschi. Count Berlepsch's Coly.
Cosmetornis villarius. Pennant-winged Nightjar.
Caprimulgus fossei. Mozambique Nightjar.
 — *natalensis*. Natal Nightjar.
Rhinopomastus schulowi. Schalow's Wood-Hoopoe.

Melittophagus meridionalis. Southern Bee-eater.
Pocephalus meyeri. Meyer's Parrot.
Elanus caruleus. Black-shouldered Kite.
Lobivanellus senegalus. Senegal Wattled Lapwing.
Rhinoptilus chalcopterus. Bronze-winged Courser.
Vinago calva. Bald Fruit-Pigeon.
Pternistes cranchi. Cranch's Bare-throated Francolin.

7. *South-west Ankole*.—October, November, 1903.

Vidua principalis. Pin-tailed Whydah-Finch.
Penthetria ardens. Flame-shouldered Weaver-Finch.
Urobrachya phænicea. Heuglin's Fan-tailed Finch.
Pyromelana xanthomelana. Yellow-shouldered Weaver-Finch.
 *— *wertheri*. Werther's Weaver-Finch.
Quelva cardinalis. Hartlaub's Cardinal Weaver-Finch.
Fringillaria septemstriata. Rufous-winged Rock-Bunting.
Telephonus minutus. Least Bush-Shrike.
Hirundo rustica. Common Swallow.
Gallirex chlorochlamys. Zambesian Purple-crested Touraco.
Merops apiaster. Common Bee-eater.
 — *persicus*. Persian Bee-eater.
Coracias caudatus. Long-tailed Roller.
Falco subbuteo. Hobby.
Neotis capfra. Caffer Bustard.
Rhynchæa cupensis. Painted Snipe.
Columba guinea. Triangular-spotted Pigeon.
Turtur senegalensis. Senegal Turtle-Dove.
 — *scimitorquatus*. Half-collared Turtle-Dove.

8. *Lake Ruaketenge, South-west Ankole*.—November 1903.

Strix capensis. South-African Barn-Owl.
Circus aeruginosus. Marsh-Harrier.
Nyroca brumca. Brown Pochard.
Thalassiornis leuconota. White-backed Stiff-tailed Duck.
Anas undulata. Yellow-billed Duck.
Paeilonetta erythrorhyncha. Crimson-billed Duck.
Nettion punctatum. Spotted Teal.
Dafila acuta. Pin-tail Duck.
Ibis æthiopica. Sacred Ibis.
Anastomus lamelligerus. Open-billed Stork.
Scopus umbretta. Hammer-head Stork.
Ardetta podiceps. African Little Bittern.
Bubulcus lucidus. Buff-backed Heron.
Ardeu melanocephala. Great Black-headed Heron.
Balearica pavonina. Crowned Crane.

- Gallinago nigripennis*. Black-winged Snipe.
 — *major*. Solitary Snipe.
 — *gallinago*. Common Snipe.
Porphyrio porphyrio. African Purple Gallinule.
Fulica cristata. Crested Coot.

9. Lake Karengé, South-west Ankole.—December 1903.

- Nyroca brunnea*. Brown Pochard.
Anas undulata. Yellow-billed Duck.
Nettion punctatum. Spotted Teal.
Limnocorax niger. Black Rail.
Crex crex. Land-Rail.
Porzana intermedia. Baillon's Crane.

Notes on some of the Species in the foregoing List.

ICTEROPSIS PELZELNI (Hartl.).

Sitagra pelzelni Neum. J. f. O. 1900, p. 282 [Kome I., Victoria Nyanza].

Ploceus pelzelni Reichenow, Vög. Afr. iii. p. 75 (1904).

The only examples of this species in the British Museum are from Wadelai, Equatorial Africa. They agree perfectly with the birds before us, which were collected at Msozi, on the western shore of Victoria Nyanza.

HYPHANTORNIS SHELLEYI Sharpe.

An adult male in change-plumage, killed at Burumba in August, and a so-called female (?immature male) from Mulema, in April, apparently belong to this species.

HYPHANTORNIS FISCHERI (Reichenow).

Ploceus fischeri Reichenow, Vög. Afr. iii. p. 70 (1904).

An adult male from Msozi, on the western shore of Victoria Nyanza, agrees well with a series of specimens from Wadelai and Magungo, Equatorial Africa, but the back is slightly more olivaceous in tint. One specimen, however, in the series is very similar in this respect.

PYROMELANA WERTHERI Reichenow.

Pyromelana wertheri Reichenow, Vög. Afr. iii. p. 122 (1904).

Doggett's collection contains two males in full breeding-dress from Mulema, procured in April, and a male from

South-west Ankole, killed in October, beginning to assume the breeding-plumage. The form may be at once recognised from the nearly-allied but larger *P. oryx* by its having the black on the forehead narrower, not extending behind the posterior margin of the eye, the black below the head restricted to the chin, not extending to the throat, and the colour of the mantle and back much paler and of a light cinnamon or brownish-buff.

This species is new to the British Museum.

SERINUS SULPHURATUS (Linn.).

Serinus sulphuratus Reichenow, Vög. Afr. iii. p. 265 (1904).

Serinus sharpei Neum.; Reichen. t. c. p. 266 (1904).

A single male Serin collected at Mulema, in Southern Uganda, belongs to the smaller-billed race of *S. sulphuratus*, which has been named *S. sharpei* Neum. After carefully comparing a considerable amount of material from British East Africa and Uganda with typical examples of *S. sulphuratus* from other parts of Africa I am unable to recognise the validity of this subspecies. The bird procured by Doggett no doubt differs considerably from typical *S. sulphuratus* and agrees well with the description of *S. sharpei*, but specimens from Lake Naivasha, Lake Nakuro, Eldoma Ravine, and Mount Elgon are intermediate in character, both as regards the size of the bill and the coloration of the rump and breast.

SERINUS ICTERUS (Vieill.).

Serinus icterus Reichenow, Vög. Afr. iii. p. 269 (1904).

Four specimens of the Yellow Serin-Finch collected at Mulema, Southern Uganda, in April and May, are in freshly-moulted plumage, and have the general colour of the upper parts of a greener tint than the majority of examples in the British Museum. Equally bright specimens are, however, to be found in our series from Natal, procured in June and July.

PARUS INSIGNIS Cab.

Parus insignis Shelley, B. Afr. ii. p. 231 (1900).

A male example from Mulema apparently belongs to this

species, but seems to be somewhat smaller (wing 3·45 in.) than specimens from Nyasaland. It has both upper and under parts glossed with dull oily green, and closely resembles a specimen collected by Monteiro in Angola, where the type-specimen was obtained by Schütt.

ZOSTEROPS SCOTTI Neum.

Zosterops scotti Finsch, Das Tierreich, Zosterop. p. 33 (1901).

An adult female from Msozi, on the west coast of Victoria Nyanza, appears to belong to the form found on Ruwenzori, which bears the name of *Z. scotti* Neum. It differs from typical examples of *Z. jacksoni* from the north-east of Lake Victoria in having the band across the forehead paler and more extended, merging gradually into the colour of the crown, which is paler than in *Z. jacksoni*.

TERPSIPHONE EMINI Reichenow.

Tchitreia emini Reichenow, Vög. Afr. ii. p. 512 (1903).

A fine adult pair of this chestnut-coloured Paradise-Flycatcher was procured at Msozi, on the western shore of Victoria Nyanza. This species was not previously represented in the National Collection, but there are specimens in Mr. Jackson's collection from Toro and Entebbe, Uganda.

In the male the long middle pair of chestnut tail-feathers measure 7·85 inches (=200 mm.).

PSALIDOPROCNE ALBICEPS Selater.

Doggett collected a fine series of this lovely little White-headed Rough-winged Swallow at Burumba, Southern Uganda. An immature bird has the crown sooty-brown, shading into whitish on the sides of the occiput; the upper part of the cheek is also washed with sooty-brown.

EREMOMELA CITRINICEPS (Reichenow).

Tricholais citriniceps Reichenow, J. f. O. 1882, p. 210 [Kakoma].

As I am not quite satisfied that *E. citriniceps* is really synonymous with *E. pulchra* (Bocage) from Caconda, I prefer to use the former name. The type of *E. citriniceps*

was obtained at Kokoma, in the Ugalla country to the east of Lake Tanganyika.

CAMAROPTERA CHRYSOCNEMIS (Licht.).

Camaroptera chrysocnemis Grant & Reid, Ibis, 1901, p. 648.

Camaroptera griseoviridis Neum. J. f. O. 1900, p. 305.

Doggett procured a male of the Abyssinian Green-backed Bush-Warbler at Msozi. Adult and immature examples from Entebbe have recently been presented to the National Collection by Mr. R. J. Cuningham.

TRICHOLEMA RADCLIFFEI Grant, Bull. B. O. C. xv. p. 29 (1904).

Adult male. Differs from the male of *T. lachrymosa* chiefly in having the subterminal black spots on the feathers of the head and flanks *rounded* instead of pear-shaped, the under parts washed with yellow instead of buff, and the median and lesser wing-coverts uniform, not spotted at the tip with buff. Iris golden yellow; bill and feet black. Total length about 5.1 inches; culmen 0.62; wing 2.7; tail 1.7; tarsus 0.7.

Adult female. Similar to the male, but slightly smaller. Total length about 5 inches; culmen 0.61; wing 2.65; tail 1.55; tarsus 0.65.

Both male and female types were procured at Mulema, Southern Uganda, in April and June. A third example was obtained in the same locality in March.

A fourth example of this species in the collection of Mr. F. J. Jackson was procured at Kigoma, Uganda.

LYBIUS RUBRIFACIES Reichenow.

Lybius rubrifacies Reichenow, Vög. Afr. ii. p. 124 (1902).

Two males and two females of this fine Barbet were procured at Mulema in May. This species is new to the National Collection. It is easily distinguished from the only nearly allied form, *L. abyssinicus*, by its having the chin, throat, and chest brownish-black instead of scarlet, and the upper wing-coverts uniform black instead of black edged

with white. A younger bird, with the cutting-edge of the upper mandible very slightly notched, differs from the adult in having the feathers of the forehead black, without red tips.

IRRISOR ERYTHORRHYNCHUS (Lath.).

Four specimens of Wood-Hoopoe from Mulema appear to be typical examples of this species. Since I distinguished and characterised the different red- and black-billed species of *Irrisor*, which had all been united in the 'Catalogue of Birds,' xvi. p. 19, under the name *I. erythrorhynchus* (cf. 'Ibis,' 1902, pp. 432-435), ornithologists have paid closer attention to the genus, and no less than five new forms have been described—one by Dr. Reichenow and four by Mr. Oscar Neumann.

Dr. Reichenow has distinguished the West-African form of *I. erythrorhynchus* as *I. e. guineensis*, and Mr. Neumann has separated the red-billed birds from the White Nile and Shoa as *I. e. niloticus*.

While naming the birds in the present collection, I have again examined the whole of our series of skins of *Irrisor*, which has been largely augmented since 1902. I can only assert that it seems to me impossible to recognise either of these supposed subspecies, which appear to me to have no real existence. Mr. Neumann has also divided the black-billed species, which I called *Irrisor melanorhynchus* (Licht.) [= *I. senegalensis* (Vieill.); Reich. Vög. Afr. ii. p. 341 (1902)], into three subspecies:—

1. *I. e. senegalensis*. Hab. West Africa.
2. *I. e. abyssinicus*. Hab. North Abyssinia, Bogosland, and Erythrea.
3. *I. e. neglectus*. Hab. Shoa.

Here, again, I cannot accept Mr. Neumann's conclusions, which appear to me to be due to a misinterpretation of the real facts, and I can only recognise one form ranging from West Africa to Abyssinia. It is true that *some* birds from the Anseba Valley and other localities in North Abyssinia have the bill partly red; but this character varies greatly in

individuals, and we find specimens both from Shea and West Africa with some red at the base of the mandible. On the other hand, a number of *fully adult birds, both male and female*, from the Anseba Valley, &c., have the bill entirely black. Quite young birds also have the bill black. The birds with partly red bills mentioned above are possibly all females, the only specimen in which the sex is marked being of that sex. Probably the partly red bill is merely a transitional stage. Far too much reliance is often placed on the metallic colours of the plumage, which are very easily affected by weather, and especially by wet. It requires but a simple experiment to prove this. Take a skin of such a bird as *Nectarinia metallica*, wet the metallic-green feathers on head and throat, and they become purple in a few moments! In the same way, purple or blue, if wet, become green.

IRRISOR DAMARENSIS Grant.

The fourth form described by Mr. Neumann is *I. d. granti*, based on an example from British East Africa in Mr. F. J. Jackson's collection. I referred this bird and another from the same locality to the present species with some reserve (*cf.* 'Ibis,' 1902, p. 434). Mr. S. L. Hinde has recently forwarded another fine male example from Machakos (April), which, like Mr. Jackson's birds (March and April), is in freshly moulted spring plumage. Our series of Damaraland birds was all procured between June and October; the June bird, which is naturally the least worn of the series, closely resembles the birds from British East Africa, and I am still disposed to believe that the differences in plumage between typical *I. damarensis* and the so-called *I. d. granti* are due to season. The question cannot be settled till we receive examples from British East Africa killed in the summer and autumn.

PRODOTISCUS REGULUS Sundev.

A female example of this species procured at Burumba in July has the three outer pairs of tail-feathers pure white, the third feather on the right side only being edged with

brown towards the tip of the outer and the base of the inner web. The white outer tail-feathers are apparently characteristic of *immaturity*; the *adult birds* having the outer feathers white, tipped and more or less margined with brown.

Dr. Reichenow [Vög. Afr. ii. p. 114 (1902)] has united with this species *P. peasei* Grant, which has the outer feathers dark brown, with only an indication of a narrow white stripe next to the shaft on the basal half of the inner web. This is evidently a mistake, as is also his synonym *P. zambesie* Shelley, which belongs to the olive-backed section!

DENDROPICUS ZANZIBARI Malh.

Three specimens collected at Mulema and one at Burumba are undoubtedly typical examples of this barred-backed species. They agree exactly with specimens from Zanzibar procured by Fischeer and named *D. hartlaubi*. Whether they are really identical with typical *D. hartlaubi* Malh., from Natal, is another question.

DENDROPICUS LAFRESNAYI Malh.

An adult female of this species was procured at Burumba. It may be at once distinguished from the female of *D. zanzibari* by the uniform colour of the back.

MESOPICUS PŒOCEPHALUS (Swains.).

Mesopicus pœocephalus Grant, Ibis, 1902, p. 425; Sharpe, Ibis, 1902, p. 641.

An immature male and an adult female from Mulema belong to this form, which ranges northward through the Niam-niam and Sük countries to the White Nile. It has been described as *M. goertæ centralis* Reichenow.

CERCHNEIS ARDESIACA (Vieill.).

Cerchneis ardosiacea Reichenow, Vög. Afr. i. p. 636 (1901).

A fine male of this rare species was procured at Msozi, on the western shore of Victoria Nyanza, in February. The wings are in moult, and all the primary quill-feathers have been renewed except the two outer pairs.

STEPHANIBYX INORNATUS (Swains.).

An adult male and female and an immature female were procured at Mulema in May. These specimens make a very welcome addition to the National Collection, which contained only two West-African specimens in somewhat poor condition.

FRANCOLINUS MULEMÆ Grant.

Francolinus mulemæ Grant, Bull. B. O. C. xiv. p. 30 (1903).

Adult male and female. Most nearly allied to *F. levaillanti* (Valenc.) and *F. kikuyuensis* Grant. They resemble the former in the colour and markings of the head and neck, the chin and middle of the throat being pure white, but, as in *F. kikuyuensis*, the mottled black and white stripes surrounding the crown are interrupted on the nape by the chestnut collar and are not continued down the back of the neck in a nuchal band, and the chestnut white-shafted feathers are confined to the chest, the breast and belly being buff, more or less blotched, especially on the sides of the body, with blackish-chestnut. *F. kikuyuensis* always has the entire chin and throat suffused with buff. Total length 13 inches; wing 6·2; tail 2·7; tarsus 2·1; bare portion of culmen 1·2.

This fine Francolin is perhaps the most interesting of Doggett's discoveries. The types were procured at Mulema, in Southern Uganda, at an elevation of about 5000 feet, in the month of March. Other specimens, including an immature bird, were collected in the same locality in March, April, and June, and an adult male was procured in S.W. Ankole in the month of November.

The young bird resembles the adult in general appearance, but the bands surrounding the throat and occiput are composed of buff feathers tipped with brown instead of white feathers tipped with black, and the middle of the breast is more barred with reddish-brown than in the adult.